

R E P O R T

OF

THE MANCHESTER

ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL

(SITUATE NEAR CHEADLE, CHESHIRE),

FROM

JUNE 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1857, TO JUNE 24<sup>TH</sup>, 1858.



MANCHESTER :

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1858.

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## OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

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### **Treasurer.**

THE REVEREND CANON CLIFTON, M.A.

### **Deputy-Treasurers.**

Mr. JOSEPH ADSHEAD,  
Mr. JAMES COLLIER HARTER,  
Mr. E. R. LE MARE,  
The Rev. C. J. CUMMINGS, M.A.,  
Mr. H. L. TRAFFORD,  
Mr. JOHN FERNLEY,

Mr. H. P. RÉE,  
Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR,  
Mr. T. H. BIRLEY,  
Mr. JOHN BUTTERWORTH,  
Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER,  
Mr. ERNEST REUSS.

### **House-Stewards.**

Mr. E. R. LE MARE; Mr. JOHN FERNLEY; Mr. T. H. BIRLEY.

### **Auditors.**

Mr. JOHN B. MARKLAND; Mr. JOSEPH ADSHEAD.

### **Visiting Physicians for the Year.**

FRANK RENAUD, M.D.; WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D.

### **Resident Medical Superintendent.**

Mr. W. T. YOUNG, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

### **Matron.**

Mrs. WHALLEY.

### **Secretary.**

Mr. ROBERT THORPE RADFORD.

# STATE OF THE FUNDS OF THE MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

June 24th, 1858.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of Messrs. Loyd and Co. ....	326	17	6			
Amount due from the Benevolent Fund .....	107	9	6			
Amount of Advance owing by the Resident Medical Superintendent .....	40	0	0			
Balance in the hands of the Matron.....	16	15	2			
Amount due for Board of Patients .....	451	11	3	942	13	5
An Estate at Stockport Etchells.....Cost	324	8	0	2767	7	3
Timber and Crops on the Land at Stockport Etchells .....	27116	7	1	27440	15	1
Amount expended on account of the New Hospital at Stockport Etchells, including Furniture .....				31150	15	9
Deduct Amount owing to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.....	1500	0	0			
Deduct Amount of Patients' Deposits .....	63	0	0			
Deduct Amount of Accounts unpaid.....	1090	4	3	2653	4	3
				£28497	11	6

£331 2 6 Three per cent. Stock (late 3¼ per cent.), bequeathed by the late Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Norris, cost £300., the Interest only of which is available for the use of the Charity.

£270 5 5 Three per cent. Stock, bequeathed by the late Thomas Worthington, Esq., cost £250. 7s. 3d., the Interest only of which is available for the use of the Charity.

13th August, 1858.—Examined and found correct,

JOHN B. MARKLAND, } Auditors.  
JOSEPH ADSHEAD, }  
EDWARD ROBINSON, Public Accountant.



Dr.

Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, or Asylum, from the 25th June, 1857, to the 24th June, 1858, inclusive.

Cr.

	1857-58.			1856-57.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
JUNE 24th, 1858.						
To Balance in the hands of Messrs. Loyd and Co., at Mid-summer last		654 17 4			797 3 0	
To Balance in the hands of the Resident Medical Superintendent		40 0 0			40 0 0	
To Balance in the hands of the Matron		19 15 7			20 1 6	
To Amount due from the Benevolent Fund		59 15 5			73 13 6	
			774 8 4			930 18 0
To Amount of Legacy received						250 0 0
INCOME.						
To a Year's Dividend on £331. 2s. 6d., Three per Cent.						
Stock, late 3¼ per Cents., bequeathed by the late Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Norris	9 18 8			9 18 8		
To a Year's Dividend on £270. 5s. 5d., Three per Cent.						
Stock, bequeathed by the late Thomas Worthington, Esq.	8 2 2					
		18 0 10				
To Amount received for Patients' Board and Necessaries	5286 1 9			6200 10 1		
To Amount received for Physicians' Fees	294 0 0			347 11 0		
To Amount received from Benevolent Fund	107 9 6			59 15 5		
		5687 11 3			6607 16 6	
To Produce of Sundries sold		24 15 11			31 12 9	
To Bonus from the Manchester Fire Assurance Company						
Carried forward		5730 8 0	774 8 4		6649 7 11	1180 18 0

	1857-58.			1856-57.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
JUNE 24th, 1858.						
By the Amount of Tradesmen's Accounts owing June 24th, 1857, as per last Year's Report			1135 0 3			1003 13 10
EXPENDITURE.						
House.	QUANTITY.	AVERAGE PRICE.		QUANTITY.	AVERAGE PRICE.	
Butchers' Meat	21,732lbs.	6½d. 7½ lb.	592 2 2	25,086lbs.	7½d. 7 lb.	742 15 5
Fish and Poultry			66 14 5			73 4 11
Potatoes	78½ loads.	13/2½ lb.	51 9 10	87 loads.	15/5½ lb.	67 3 7
Sundry Provisions and Vegetables			89 6 7			56 18 9
Flour	87 loads	51/7½ lb.	181 1 6	107½ sacks.	51/10½ lb.	279 1 0
Cheese	17c.3q.10lb.	66/2 lb.	59 19 3	18c.3q.27lb.	66/10½ lb.	63 10 6
Butter	20c.1q.8lb.	111/5 "	113 5 2	23c.1q.21lb.	112/6½ "	131 17 9
Milk			58 11 4	2,000 gals.	10d. 7 gal.	83 15 0
Eggs			18 18 2			23 1 11
Beer and Porter			194 5 0			179 7 6
Tea	350lbs.	3/5 lb.	59 15 10	450lbs.	3/6½ lb.	79 15 10
Coffee	9cwt.	158/8 lb.	71 8 0	9cwt.2qrs.	158/8 lb.	75 7 4
Sugar	28c.3q.12lb.	54/10 "	80 8 11	40cwt.1qr.	56/5½ "	113 12 9
Soap	16c.1q.15lb.	37/11 "	31 5 5	18cwt.	39/7½ "	35 13 0
Groceries			75 17 1			61 8 7
Coals	552t.15c.	8/11½ ton	270 4 0	578t.1c.3q.	9/5 ton	272 14 0
			2014 12 8			2339 7 10
Articles of Annual Consumption.						
Linen, Woollen, and Bedding			33 13 10			52 4 8
Domestic Implements and Utensils			54 6 10			195 9 8
Fixtures and Furnishing			33 17 4			— — —
			121 18 0			247 14 4
Salaries.						
Salary to the Resident Medical Superintendent			200 0 0			200 0 0
Salary to the Matron			50 0 0			50 0 0
Chaplain's Stipend			50 0 0			50 0 0
Salary to the Secretary			39 7 6			39 7 6
Servants' Wages			887 12 3			848 9 10
			1226 19 9			1187 17 4
Surgery.						
Medicine			32 7 0			38 18 10
Wine and Spirits			117 11 6			110 18 0
			149 18 6			149 16 10
Carried forward			3513 8 11			3924 16 4
			1135 0 3			1003 13 10







## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THE Committee of Management, in calling attention to the Report of the Physicians for the year, desire to point out some of the advantages of the Institution, which has been in successful operation for the last nine years.

Established for the relief of patients of the middle and upper classes, it seeks to furnish every comfort and accommodation which they are capable of receiving. The rate of payment commences at £1. 1s. per week, and increases in proportion to the superiority of the accommodation required. Some patients, who are unable to afford the above minimum rate of payment, are admitted as exceptional cases on lower and non-remunerative terms.

One great recommendation of this Institution is its situation. In a rural district, enjoying perfect retirement, although within eight miles of the City of Manchester, in a healthy and open locality, commanding fine and extensive views of the surrounding country, it seems to possess all the chief qualifications necessary for its purposes. The grounds attached to the premises are extensive, and well laid out, and afford every facility for those out-door exercises and amusements which are so essential to the mental and bodily improvement of the patient.

The Institution is fortunate in possessing the services of an able and experienced Resident Medical Superintendent,

Mr. W. T. Young, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., who has recently succeeded the late Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, and of whom, during his comparatively short residence in the Hospital, the Committee have reason to speak in terms of the highest satisfaction.

Another important advantage enjoyed by the Institution is its immediate and intimate connexion with the Manchester Royal Infirmary. The physicians of this last Institution are also physicians of the Lunatic Hospital, and two of their number are chosen annually as visiting physicians for the year. The patients have thus secured to them the services of two of the most eminent and experienced members of the medical profession to advise with and to assist the Resident Medical Superintendent.

In addition to the services of a very efficient Matron, the Committee have, at the suggestion of the Commissioners of Lunacy, recently appointed a Superintendent of the Female Wards, a lady whose chief duties are to act constantly as Companion to the First-class Female Patients, to join them in their in-door occupations, to accompany them in their walks and drives, and at all times to cheer and encourage them by her society.

This new arrangement has only been in operation about three months, but the benefits which have already resulted from it are very marked, and the Committee rejoice to believe that it will very materially add to the comforts of the patients.

A similar officer has been appointed in the Male Wards, where the services of an accomplished gentleman has been engaged as Companion to the First-class Male Patients.

While the management of the Institution is under the control of the Resident Medical Officer, he is responsible for the due discharge of his duties to a Board of Trustees, or Committee of Management, who meet weekly at Manchester,



and a portion of whom periodically visit the Hospital at Cheadle. This arrangement, without interfering with the quiet and retirement so essential in cases of insanity, is found to work very beneficially, and secures to the Institution the superintendence of a body of gentlemen, who have no pecuniary interest at stake, and whose only object is to see that its funds are administered with the greatest consideration for the comfort and well-being of those whom they are intended to relieve.

In conclusion, the Committee earnestly invite the attention of all those who are personally interested in the judicious treatment of the insane, and of the members of the medical profession generally; and they feel confident that the result of such examination will satisfy them that the patients have every means employed to secure their comfort and alleviate their affliction, and that the mode of treatment adopted is eminently calculated to promote their gradual restoration to perfect health.

R. C. CLIFTON, M.A.,

Canon of Manchester,

Chairman of the Committee of Management.





## MEDICAL REPORT

OF

### The Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital,

1857-8.

A FEW brief comments on the admissions and discharges during the past year may not be without interest and instruction.

There have been 29 admissions and 36 discharges and deaths.

The mental condition of the 29 patients admitted has been very various, but the leading features of each allow of the following classification:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Excitement .....	7	3	10
Pleasant Delusions .....	2	1	3
Depression .....	1	1	2
Distressing Delusions .....	3	11	14
	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29</u>

Of the ten suffering from excitement, four males and one female were known to be the subjects of alcoholic poisoning in one or other of its various forms, one being unusually

susceptible to the influence of stimulants, in consequence of having formerly received an injury of the head. Two were cases of puerperal mania ; one had been already a dangerous lunatic in another asylum ; one died soon after from serious disease ; whilst the cause of the last was not clearly ascertained.

There was every reason to fear softening of the brain in the three patients who were the subjects of pleasing delusions. Two of them had suffered previously from mental disease.

The two who suffered from depression owed their distress to bodily exhaustion, and that voluntarily induced, there is reason to suspect, in the case of the youngest.

All of the sufferers from distressing delusions may be considered as more or less disposed to suicide. Without dwelling on the recognised connection between indigestion and melancholy, their history furnishes materials for useful reflection. Half were married and half single, but the great proportion were females. One married lady had an incurable cancer, and two had been in asylums before ; but the histories and condition of the six unmarried females almost forced themselves on the mind of the observer as identical. They were each tolerably advanced in life, and had had to forego the occupation and position natural to their age, as well as to endure the continued petty annoyances almost inseparable from an unduly prolonged term of what might be called childhood, till at last the elasticity of both body and mind gave way.

It will be obvious, from even these few instances, that, however inscrutable the union of body and mind may be, the causes of deranged action between the two are often sufficiently clear and within reach. The medical opinions given in courts of law as to the mental condition of individuals at a given time may differ strangely, but there is no such difference respecting the wisdom of avoiding courses of conduct and mental habits known often to become fatal to reason ;



neither can there be two opinions upon the absolute necessity of removing injurious influences from the path of those who have already become bewildered by them. The prevention and cure of Insanity are not so difficult as its philosophical explanation.

The 36 discharges and deaths during the year, classified in accordance with the official register, are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered.....	11	5	16
Relieved .....	6	4	10
Not Improved .....	0	2	2
Died .....	6	2	8
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 36

Of this number, 23 had been under treatment less than twelve months; 4 less than two years; 5 less than three years; whilst the remaining 4 had been resident still longer, one less than four, one less than five, one less than six, and one nearly seven years. Three of the four last-named were dismissed cured, but the fourth and the longest resident died. His death deserves special record, because his name is the fourth on the register of the Asylum.

The 23 under treatment less than twelve months include 10 recoveries (6 males and 4 females), 7 relieved (3 males and 4 females), and 6 deaths (4 males and 2 females); but we can learn little by these numbers except that nearly four-fifths of the patients admitted passed speedily from continued observation, in one way or another, notwithstanding the obvious truth that diseases requiring rest and healthy reparation cannot be safely hurried in their management and cure. Doubtless the explanation of the great number of relapses and re-admissions may be found, in part, in premature removals. Ten of the patients admitted had gone through the same sad experience once or oftener before, here or elsewhere. From evidence of this nature, which accumulates year

by year in every institution, the medical officers repeatedly find themselves unable to acquiesce with a good grace in the removal of patients by their too kind friends. Another consequence, much less important, however, is that the register is made to give a much less favourable testimony of the successes of treatment than is really the truth, for premature removals cannot be conscientiously put down as recoveries.

The 10 cases registered as relieved illustrate these remarks. Many of them were nearly well, and seven were removed by their friends in the face of the express opinion of the medical consultation that the removal was premature. The remaining three have been taken to other asylums, where there is good reason to hope they will do well. Two of the cases just referred to presented special reasons for caution. They were instances of a special form of instinctive insanity named *oinomania*, by one who has given the fullest description of it. In such instances relapses must ever be dreaded, for the slumbering embers of the bodily fire hardly ever become extinct.

Certainly the danger of relapse, the cases of non-improvement and the deaths, form the dark side of the picture, and yet, even here, there is no peculiar depth of gloom, for such is the common lot.

One of the two female patients entered as not improved was nearly 70 years of age, and had been subject to depressing delusions, with great bodily weakness, eight months; and the other, of still greater age, had been in a state of what is called senile dementia nearly three years.

No perfectly satisfactory remarks can be made on the fatal cases, as no subsequent examinations were made. Indeed, the obstacles and delays which have to be surmounted, before consent can be obtained for such an examination, are more than sufficient to check ordinary scientific zeal. The loss of the last means of verification or correction remains, notwith-



standing a great calamity, for probability is made the substitute of demonstration. In three of the eight fatal cases there was every reason to infer severe organic disease, in one in the head, in another in the lungs, and in the third in the liver. Cancer of the stomach probably existed in the fourth fatal case, whilst the fifth occurred in the person of a patient transferred from another asylum in an extreme degree of emaciation and excitement, the consequence of drinking. The proximate causes of death in the remaining three can only be approximately guessed, as uræmic poisoning, centripetal epileptic convulsions, and inflammation in the head.

To pass to other topics. The desirability of providing more mental as well as physical occupation for the inmates, especially on the female side, has been long felt; and, in accordance with a recommendation from the Commissioners, a ladies' companion has been appointed, whose sole duty consists in the moral direction of those committed to her care. She is expected to suggest and provide occupation and amusement for the patients, and to maintain the observance of all the proprieties and elegancies of life, to which they have been accustomed. Of the qualifications possessed by the lady so appointed, the nomination is a guarantee.

The usual Christmas festivities were a source of much beneficial enjoyment, and a theatrical exhibition two months after, got up with considerable scenic effect by the skill of one of the attendants, produced in more than one a salutary counteraction to gloomy forebodings, as is evident from the report of the visiting physicians made a few days after. "Mrs. A. and Miss B. are more cheerful. Miss A., who is suffering from so-called religious melancholy, was much interested in the last theatrical exhibition, taking an active part in the musical performance. Mrs. C. was also present, though one of the Society of Friends."

In conclusion, the appointments of Mrs. Whalley as

Matron, and of Mr. William Talbot Young to the office of Resident Superintendent, must be mentioned. They have both been selected, with much anxious care, from among many candidates. Mr. Young has had four years' experience in an institution containing five times as many patients as have ever resided at one time in this building, and has won golden opinions from all. The most sanguine hopes, therefore, are entertained that, under his conduct, the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital will become still more worthy of its name, and a yet greater good to the country and neighbourhood.